CORSO DI INGLESE SU COMPUTER

ComputerEnglish & COMMUNICATION TASKS

C64

Lezione 21

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Beatrice d'Este
su licenza
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22	That's incredible! You are the most active boy/girl in the world. (Are you sure you were honest?)	E
16-20	You are a very active boy/girl and your parents are very proud of you but take a rest every now and again.	R
10-15	Not bad, not bad. But try harder. Don't worry, activity won't kill you!	O
2-9	Congratulations! You are still a fine specimen of a lazybones!	C
		S

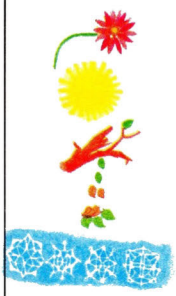
LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

A holiday questionnaire

Fill in the questionnaire.

WHERE... ? Where did you go on holiday?

WHEN?



- spring ☐
- summer ☐
- autumn ☐
- winter ☐

Did you visit any places?
- ☐ YES _____
- ☐ NO _____

Did you have a good time?
- ☐ YES _____
- ☐ NO _____

HOW... ? _____
(method of transport)

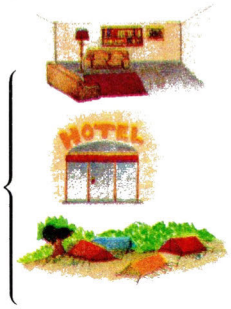
- bus ☐
- train ☐
- car ☐
- ship ☐
- plane ☐
- hitch-hiking ☐

- ☐ family
- ☐ friends

WHO... with?

HOW LONG... ? (months/weeks/days) _____

WHERE... stay? _____
(accommodation)



- apartment ☐
- hotel ☐
- camping site ☐

LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

I went on holiday last summer. = Sono andato / andai in vacanza l'estate scorsa.
I visited Paris and Marseilles. = Ho visitato / visitai Parigi e Marsiglia.

Il passato inglese (**simple past**) corrisponde al passato prossimo, passato remoto e in alcuni casi anche all'imperfetto italiano. Esso si usa per parlare di un'azione compiuta in un periodo di tempo completamente trascorso.

I verbi inglesi si dividono in due categorie: **verbi regolari** e **verbi irregolari**.
I verbi sono **regolari** quando formano il passato aggiungendo **-ed**.

Esempio:	visit	visit**ed**
	watch	watch**ed**
	smoke	smok**ed**
	study	studi**ed**

ATTENZIONE! I verbi che terminano in **-e** (es.: smoke) aggiungono solo **-d** (es.: smoked).
I verbi terminanti in **-y** preceduta da consonante (es.: study) mutano la **y** in **i** prima di aggiungere **-ed** (es.: studied).
I verbi sono **irregolari** quando ognuno ha una propria forma particolare per il passato.

Esempio:	go	**went**
	get up	**got** up
	take	**took**
	etc.	

N.B. La forma verbale del passato è unica per tutte le persone.

Rispondi alle seguenti domande così come suggerito tra parentesi. Controlla se i verbi contenuti nell'esercizio sono irregolari ed eventualmente trascrivine correttamente le forme del passato.

Esempio: What time did you get up yesterday? (at 7 o'clock).

I got up at 7 o'clock.

1. Where did you go in the morning? (to school).
2. How did you go? (by bus).
3. How long did you stay at school for? (for 4 hours).
4. When did you come back? (at 1.30).
5. What did you do after lunch? (my homework).
6. How long did you study for? (for 3 hours).
7. When did you go to bed? (at 11 o'clock).

Where did you go on holiday? = Dove sei andato in vacanza?
I went to the South of France. = Sono andato nel sud della Francia.

LW2

La forma interrogativa del **simple past** si ottiene facendo precedere il soggetto dall'ausiliare **did** (passato dell'ausiliare **do**).

Scrivi domande adatte alle seguenti risposte:

1. _____ ? I went to the South of France.
2. _____ ? Last summer in July.
3. _____ ? I went by car.
4. _____ ? I went with my family.
5. _____ ? We stayed for 3 weeks.
6. _____ ? We stayed in a camping site.
7. _____ ? Yes. We visited Paris and Marseilles.

Did you get up before 7 o'clock yesterday? = Ti sei alzato prima delle 7 ieri?
Yes, I did / No, I didn't (did not).

LW3

Per dare risposte brevi alle domande contenenti un verbo al passato si usano come sempre **yes** o **no** seguiti dal pronome appropriato e dall'ausiliare **did**. Molto spesso, il **simple past** è accompagnato da espressioni che denotano un tempo passato:

yesterday = ieri

yesterday morning / afternoon / evening = ieri mattina / pomeriggio / sera

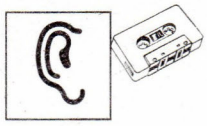
last spring / summer / autumn / winter = la primavera / l'estate scorsa, l'autunno / l'inverno scorso

last week = la settimana scorsa
etc.

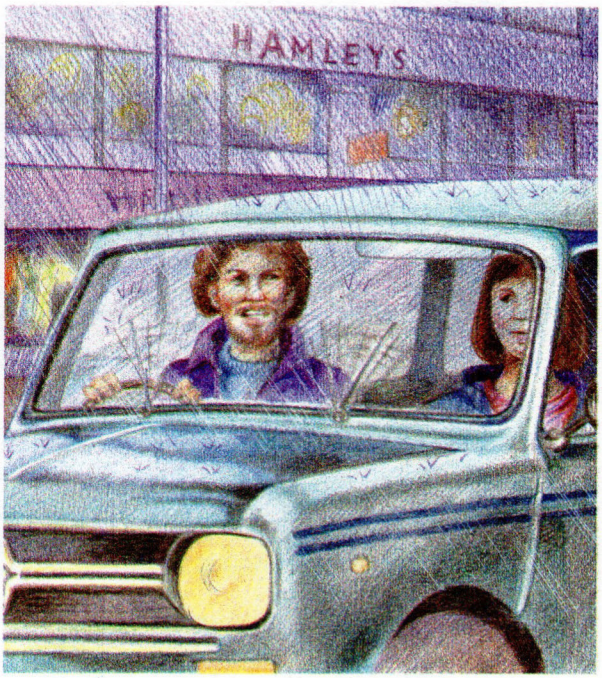
Usa la tavola seguente per comporre delle frasi interrogative a tuo piacere. Scrivi anche delle risposte brevi affermative o negative alle domande.

Esempio: Did you go to school yesterday? Yes, I did.

you	go swimming	after lunch
Peter	have a rest	last summer
Tim and Mike	go to the cinema	in the morning
your father	go on holiday	in the afternoon
Tim	watch T.V.	last Saturday
they	play in the garden	last night
Carol	wash the car	yesterday evening
Mum	get up late	last week
Barbara and Chris	go to school	yesterday



A CAR ACCIDENT



Chris is in his car waiting for Barbara.

CHRIS: (*Sounds the horn and calls*) Hey Barbara! Are you ready?

BARBARA: (*from the door*) Ready, Chris. Here I am. (*She gets into the car*)

CHRIS: Oh, good. Let's go. (*Starts the engine*)

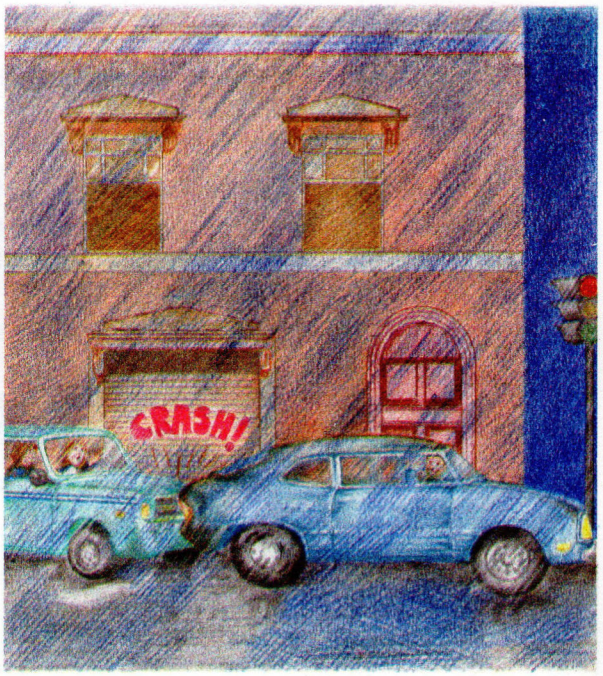
BARBARA: Listen, Chris. Where were you this afternoon? You weren't at home when I phoned.

CHRIS: Er... this afternoon? No, of course I wasn't at home. I was at the office. I'm writing an important article on... on... on car accidents in London, you know...

BARBARA: Oh, how interesting. But I rang your office and you weren't there either.

CHRIS: Really? How funny! Ah, yes. I remember now. I was in the pub. The one near the office, you know...

BARBARA: Yes. You were in a pub. But not the one near the office. And there was a gorgeous blonde with you... Hey! Brake! The lights are red! Brake!



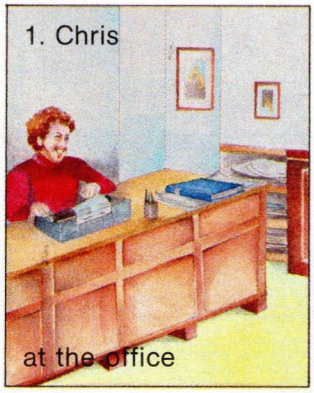
CRASH!

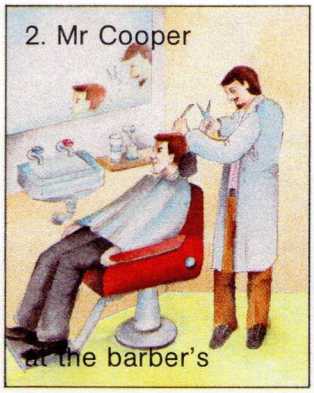
BARBARA: Well done! Now you can write a good article on car accidents!

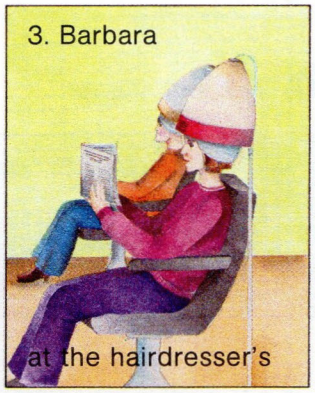
Find out where people were yesterday

TASK 1

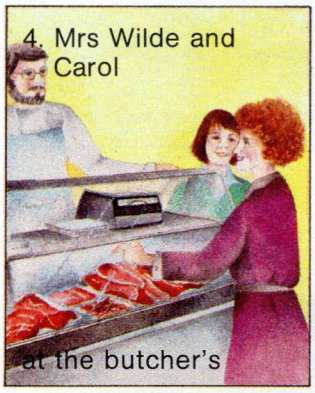
YESTERDAY MORNING

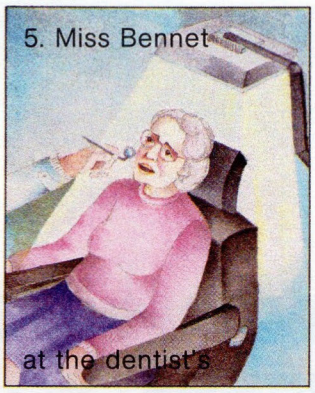


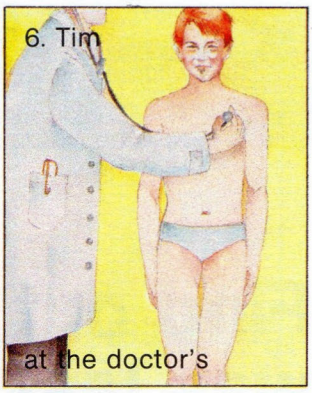




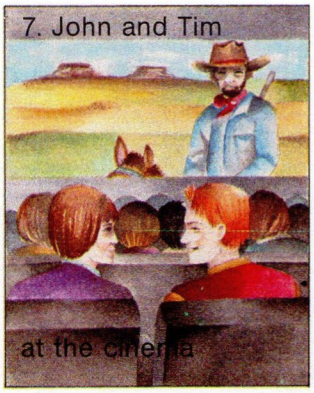
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

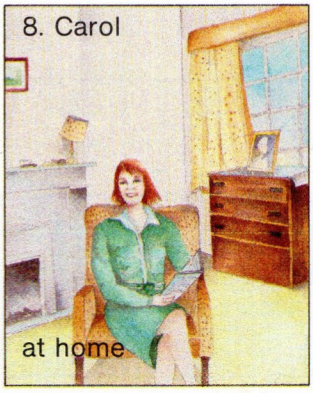


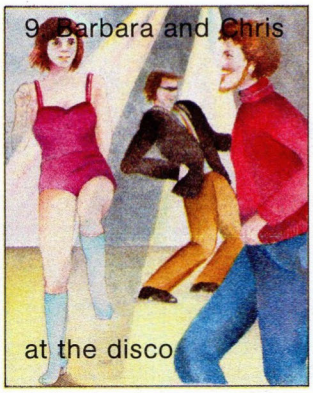




YESTERDAY EVENING







a Ask and answer.

A: Where was Chris yesterday morning?
B: He was at the office.
A: Where were Mrs Wilde and Carol yesterday afternoon?
B: They were at the butcher's.

b Ask and answer.

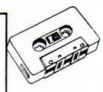
A: Was Chris at the office yesterday morning?
B: Yes, he was.
A: Were Mrs Wilde and Carol at the hairdresser's yesterday afternoon?
B: No, they weren't. They were at the butcher's.

c Ask and answer.

A: Chris was at the office yesterday morning. What about Mr Cooper?
B: He wasn't at the office. He was at the barber's.
A: Mr Cooper was at the barber's yesterday morning.
What about Barbara?
B: She wasn't at the barber's. She was at the hairdresser's.

TASK 2

Find out where Barbara was last week



a Listen to the tape and write down in the diary on the next page what Barbara did last week and when she did it (day of the week and time).

b Ask and answer.

A: Where was Barbara on Monday morning?
B: She was at the hairdresser's.
A: Where was she in the afternoon?
B: She was at home.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9			9		
10 hairdresser's			10		
11			11		
12			12		
13 lunch at home			13		
14			14		
15			15		
16			16		
17			17		
18			18		
19			19		

SUNDAY

At the seaside with Chris

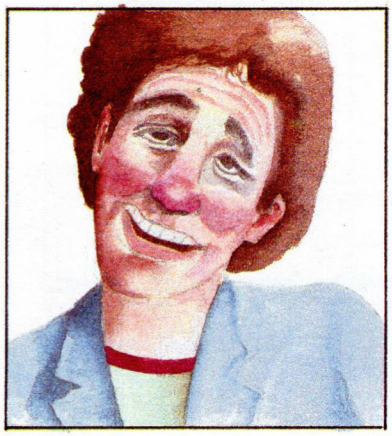
BARBARA'S DIARY

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

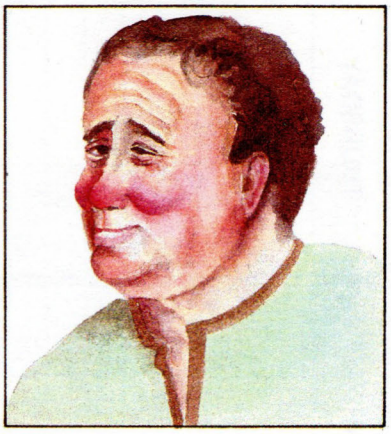
Game: alibi

There was a robbery at a bank in London between 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock on Saturday evening. The thieves stole more than £1,000,000.
Two suspect people who pretended to be drunk were arrested in front of a pub and were interrogated by the police. One of the policemen wrote down their story:

Ted and Bill went to the "Rose and Crown" at 9 o'clock in the evening. The "Rose and Crown" is a small pub in Grange Road. They stood at the bar and Ted bought Bill a beer. Then Bill offered Ted another beer but Ted asked for a whisky instead. So Bill ordered a beer for himself and a whisky for Ted. They went on drinking for more than two hours and Bill paid for every drink they had because Ted didn't have any money. At the end of the evening Bill had paid for seven beers and five whiskies. At a quarter past eleven they decided to leave and, as they walked out of the pub, they were a bit drunk.

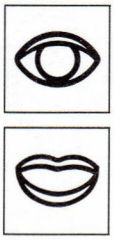


Ted



Bill

If you are one of the two suspects try to memorize all the particulars of the above story. You will have to answer the policemen's questions as consistently as possible.



If you are one of the policemen who interrogate the suspects try to ask as many questions as possible in order to demonstrate contradictions in the two versions of the suspects' story.

For example: Where were you at... ?

Who was with you?

What was the name of... ?

Where was the... ?

Where did you stand?

Who bought the drinks?

etc.

Open dialogue

Talk to Peter.

PETER: Hello! How are you?

YOU: _____

PETER: Not too bad, thanks. What about your holiday. Are you having a good time in London?

YOU: I went to the cinema.

PETER: Oh, really?. What did you see!

YOU: _____

PETER: Ah, yes. Where was it on?

YOU: _____

PETER: Did you like it?

YOU: _____

PETER: What kind of film was it?

YOU: _____

PETER: Oh, I see. Well, you like cartoons, don't you?
Why don't we go to the cinema this evening?
There's a Tom and Jerry film on at the Odeon.

YOU: _____

PETER: O.K. See you later, then.

LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

I was at the office yesterday morning. What about Chris? = Io ero in ufficio ieri mattina. E Chris?

He was at the office, too. = Anche lui era in ufficio.

Mrs Wilde and Carol were at the butcher's. = La signora Wilde e Carol erano dal macellaio.

Il passato (**simple past**) del verbo **be** ha due forme: **was** per la prima persona singolare e la terza persona singolare, e **were** per tutte le altre persone.

Osserva l'uso del segno **'s** (**genitivo sassone**, v. Unit 20 LW2) dopo i nomi **butcher** = **macellaio**, **hairdresser** = **parrucchiere**, ecc. quando si vuole indicare il luogo dove si svolge una certa attività (spesso un'attività commerciale).

Scrivi 8 frasi simili a quelle riportate nell'esempio. Usa le preposizioni **in** e **at**.

Esempio: Chris / office / yesterday morning.

Chris was at the office yesterday morning.

1. Tim / doctor's / yesterday afternoon.
2. Mrs Wilde and Carol / butcher's / yesterday.
3. Giorgio / Italy / last spring.
4. Barbara and Janet / Liverpool / last summer.
5. Carol / home / yesterday evening.
6. Sue / Edinburgh / last week.
7. Chris / barber's / yesterday morning.
8. Barbara and Mrs Kelly / hairdresser's / yesterday afternoon.

LW2

Where was Mr Cooper on Monday morning? Was he at the office? = Dov'era il signor Cooper lunedì mattina? Era in ufficio?

No, he wasn't at the office. He was at the barber's. = No, non era in ufficio. Era dal barbiere.

Anche la forma interrogativa del passato del verbo **be** si ottiene mettendo le forme verbali **was** e **were** prima del soggetto.

La forma negativa del passato si ottiene mettendo **not** dopo l'una o l'altra delle due forme verbali del passato.
La contrazione di **was not** è **wasn't**. La contrazione di **were not** è **weren't**.

ATTENZIONE! Nota l'uso della preposizione **on** con i giorni della settimana: **on** Monday morning, **on** Tuesday evening, etc. (v. anche Unit 23, LW2).

Scrivi 8 brevi dialoghi simili a quelli riportati nell'esempio. Usa le preposizioni **at** e **on**.

Esempio: Mr Cooper / (office) barber's / Monday morning.

Where was Mr. Cooper on Monday morning?
Was he at the office? No, he wasn't at the office.
He was at the barber's.

1. Barbara / (station) hairdresser's / Friday morning.
2. Chris and Barbara / (home) seaside / Sunday morning.
3. Miss Bennet / (doctor's) dentist's / Tuesday afternoon.
4. Mike / (cinema) football match / Saturday afternoon.
5. Laura and Chris / (disco) pub / Wednesday evening.
6. Mr and Mrs Cooper / (cinema) theatre / Monday evening.
7. Janet / (park) zoo / Thursday evening.

Was Chris at the office yesterday?
Yes, he was / No, he wasn't.

Were Mrs Wilde and Carol at the hairdresser's?
Yes, they were / No, they weren't.

Anche per le risposte brevi alle domande contenenti **was** e **were** si segue la solita regola: **yes / no** + Pronome + Verbo **be** affermativo o negativo.

Rileggi il dialogo "A Car Accident" a p. 250 e rispondi alle seguenti domande:

1. Were Barbara and Chris in a bus?
2. Were they in Chris's car?
3. Did Barbara ask Chris some questions?
4. Was Chris at home?
5. Where was he?
6. Did Barbara telephone Chris at the office?
7. Was Chris there?
8. Where was he?
9. Did Barbara see Chris near the pub?
10. Was Chris with a gorgeous blonde?
11. Did the car get to the traffic lights?
12. Were the traffic lights green?
13. Were they red?
14. Did Chris stop the car?
15. Did he have an accident?

WHAT HAPPENED?

Barbara and Sue are drinking coffee. They are sitting at a table in the college cafeteria and they are talking.

SUE: What did you do last night?

BARBARA: I went out with Chris.

SUE: Oh, by the way, what did he say about that girl at the pub yesterday?

BARBARA: Nothing. He didn't have time. We had a car accident.

SUE: Good Heavens! What happened?

BARBARA: Well, Chris was driving very fast and we were arguing. You know, he was telling a lot of lies. So he didn't stop at the traffic lights and bumped into another car.

SUE: Crikey! Were you hurt?

BARBARA: No, we weren't, but the car was damaged. It serves him right!

Sei sicuro di aver capito bene il dialogo che si riferisce al LISTENING di pag. 238?
Riascoltalo seguendo la trascrizione riportata qui sotto.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

Listening (p. 238)

Tone number 1 = ringing tone
Tone number 2 = number unobtainable tone
Tone number 3 = pay tone
Tone number 4 = dialling tone
Tone number 5 = engaged tone